Summary Report for Individual Task
159-COM-2026
Created from Template from 159-200-2025

Identify Combatant and Non-Combatant Personnel and Hybrid Threats
Status: Approved

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.
Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD5 - This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA foreign disclosure authority. This product is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.
**Condition:** In a field, military operations in urban terrain (MOUT), or garrison environment, where a Soldier is required to demonstrate an understanding of the various personnel in an Operational Environment (OE). Standard MOPP 4 conditions do not exist for this task. See the MOPP 4 statement for specific conditions.

**Standard:** Identify the combatant and non-combatant personnel and hybrid threats within an OE.

**Special Condition:** None

**Safety Risk:** Low

**MOPP 4:** N/A

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### Task Statements

**Cue:** None

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### DANGER

None

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### WARNING

None

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### CAUTION

None

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**Remarks:** None

**Notes:** None
Performance Steps

1. Identify the combatant and/or noncombatant personnel within an OE.

a. Identify Armed Combatants:

   (1) Regular military forces.

   (2) Internal security forces.

   (3) Insurgent organizations.

   (4) Guerilla organizations.

   (5) Private security organizations.

   (6) Criminal organizations.

b. Identify Unarmed Combatants:

   (1) Unarmed nonmilitary personnel who may decide to support hostilities-recruiting, financing, intelligence-gathering, providing targeting information, supply brokering, transportation, courier, information warfare (videographers), improvised explosive device (IED) fabricators.

   (2) Unarmed combatants may possibly be affiliated with paramilitary organizations.

   (3) Includes support that takes place off the battlefield.

   (4) Other examples of unarmed combatants-medical teams, media (local, national, international), non-governmental organizations/private voluntary organizations (NGOs/PVOs), Trans-national corporations, foreign government and diplomatic personnel, internally displaced persons (IDPs), transients, local populace.

c. Identify the following types of Noncombatants.

   (1) Media personnel.

   (2) Humanitarian Relief Organizations.

   (3) Multinational Corporations.

   (4) Criminal organizations.

   (5) Private Security Organizations.

   (6) Other Noncombatants and Civilian Population Support.

   (7) Information Warfare elements.

2. Identify Hybrid Threats within an OE

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)
Evaluation Guidance: Score the soldier GO if all performance measure are passed. Score the soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the soldier scores NO-GO, show the soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: This task may be evaluated at the end of OE training as well as during a field training exercise.

Brief Soldier: Tell soldier that they will be evaluated on their ability to correctly identify examples of combatant and/or noncombatant personnel and hybrid threats within an OE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</th>
<th>GO</th>
<th>NO-GO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Identify Combatants.</td>
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<td>2. Identify Paramilitary Forces.</td>
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<td>3. Identify Insurgents.</td>
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<td>4. Identify Terrorists.</td>
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<td>5. Identify Drug and Criminal Organizations.</td>
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<td>6. Identify Hybrid Threats.</td>
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<td>7. Identify Noncombatants.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Supporting Reference(s):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step Number</th>
<th>Reference ID</th>
<th>Reference Name</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Primary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADP 3-0</td>
<td>Unified Land Operations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TC 7-100</td>
<td>Hybrid Threat</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks: None

Supporting Individual Tasks: None

Supported Individual Tasks: None

Supported Collective Tasks: None